REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,637.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Ten Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Second do	,, 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Bellwood, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 7th August 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	August 1873.	Leave Pondicherry	August 1873.
,, Carwar	9	,, Nadras	23
,, Cochin for Narakal	13	,, Coconada	25
,, Alleppy	14	,, Vizagapatam	25
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	26
,, Colombo	16	,, Gopaulpore	27
,, Galle	17	,, False Point	28
,, Nemapatam	20	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Canananore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushrh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch Steamers every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

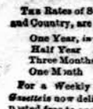
The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	July 1873.	Leave BUSREH	August. 1873.
,, Kurrachee	30	,, Fao	18
,, Guadur	4	,, Bushire	20
,, Muscat	6	,, Bahrein	22
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	10	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	12	,, Muscat	28
,, Koweit	14	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	14		Sept.
,, Mahamerah	14	,, Kurrachee	2
Arrive BUSREH	15	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd Sept-mber will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Beyts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st August 1873.
INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 8th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 300 Tons Register, A 1, now on her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to

Messrs. Ed. Baudry & Co.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES,
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from	£ 5 9 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,,	£ 1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,,	£ 1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,,	£10 10 to £50
Chains	Per Oun ,,	£6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from	£10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from	£ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from	£ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from	£ 5 to £200
,, Suites	from	£50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 1st August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Massoon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 Tons, and 320 H.P.,) Captain C. Fraser, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CANAL ROUTE.—During the autumn some of the Company's largest Steamers will be despatched from Southampton to Bombay and Calcutta alternately via the Suez Canal.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th July 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 11th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOMBAY, (1,827 tons and 275 H.P.,) Captain C. F. Davies, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 8th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO., No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

NOTICE.—The sale of the remaining Wood and Iron of the Backbay Staging, will be resumed, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st day of July 1873, at 1 P.M., at Marine Line Station.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the premises, the following landed property, by order of Kesowjee Ludha, the purchaser of the interest of Jamsjee Peerozshaw as beneficial Mortgagee from Alibhoy Somjee to Ibi cajee Peerozshaw, the Nominal Mortgagee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in and fronting on the east side of the Dongry Cooley Cross Street, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, and registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 235, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 253, and containing by admeasurement fifty-two square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage for sweepers common to the abovementioned property and the adjoining premises and separating the abovements ned property from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on or towards the west by the said Doongry Cooley Cross Street, on or towards the north by the house of Babool Khoja, and on or towards the south by the house of Bebunbaye, and which said property was formerly and is at present in the occupation of the said Allybhoy Somjee and his tenants.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PLATEDWARE AND HARDWARE AND MARBLE SLAB.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned,

An Invoice of 11 cases hardware, and platedware, consisting of plated mounted carriage lamps, plated sugar baskets, with glass centres, butter coolers with glass centres, tea and coffee urns, 4 bottles cruetstand, 2 wrought iron fire-proof safes 30 inches, 11 inches, cash boxes, plated 6 bottles figure cruets, salt cellers, &c., &c.

Also, an invoice of marble slabs containing round slabs 3½ feet and 4 feet in diameter, slabs for pier and other tables, 44 and 48 inch long and 2 and 24 inch broad, and 30 feet square slabs and other slabs of various sizes, 6 marble mortar and pestels, and a quantity of broken pieces.

SALE OF Iron Barges of Iron Steam Barge Lily, and of 2 Steam Cranes.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Moody Bay to close partnership account,

8 Iron Barges respectively registered under Nos. 3610, 3611, 3617, 3612, 3616, 3617, 3618, and 3619 all of the burthen of 100 tons and admeasuring 83 1-3 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, together with all the stores that each of them may have on board at the time of sale.

1 Iron Steam Barge Lily, of 15 Horse-power, registered under No. 2491 and of 81 tons burthen and admeasuring 80½ feet in length, 18 feet in breadth, and 7½ feet in depth, together with all the Stores that may be on board at the time of sale.

Also 2 Steam Cranes with their prospective fittings now lying at Carnac Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1873.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, irritation of the head alone are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades is invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon to the debilitated, a seto beautiful and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

Just Published by Messrs. BAILLIERE, TINDALL & COX, 20, King William Street, Strand, London.

EIGHTH EDITION, Post Free, 3s. 8d.

ON the FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS and DEBILITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM : their Causes, Symptoms, Treatment, and Cure.

By F. B. COURTENAY, M. R. C. S. England.

"The aim of the Author is to present a common sense view of the nature, consequences, and treatment of a class of mental and physical diseases very prevalent and most distressing, the victims of wh ch have hitherto been too often terrified in all sorts of ways by ill-informed quacks—often ill-advised by physicians—and unjustly put upon in the most shameless manner by quacks."—*Medical Circular*

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Recrints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, may be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through that racking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 359, Regent-Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—*See Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Scarlatina, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturers.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.
(VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The s.s. ARABIA will sail on FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 8 A.M. Passengers are requested to be on board by 7 A.M.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.

The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be continued TO-DAY, at 5-15 P.M.

A. E. PEILE,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

PROBATIONERS WANTED.

WANTED, for the Bombay Pilot Service, (2) TWO PROBATIONERS. Salary Rs. 80 per Mensem. Applicants must possess Board of Trade Certificates of Competency not lower than that of First Mate.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, to be produced to the Undersigned.

HENRY MORLAND,
Officiating Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 5th, to TUESDAY the 19th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Church Lane, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company this day :—

"That the Directors have full power, with or without the consent of a General Meeting, to declare an ad interim Dividend or ad interim Dividends, out of the estimated or realized Profits of the Company, if and whenever they shall think fit."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th July 1873.

ANTISEPTIC SUPARI OR BETEL NUT TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a preserver and cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

In Pots	Cash. Rs. 1-4-0	Credit. Rs. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS; Of the best London Manufacture, in the newest designs.

Breast Studs,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled in sets of three, at Rs. 0, 0-8, 10, 11, 13, 15-8, 14, 15, 18-8, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 40, 65, 80, 90, 135, 150, 250, and 300

Collar Studs,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; at each Rs. 7-8, 8-8, 9, and 10.

Sleeve Links,

Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; at per pair, Rs. 16, 18, 22-8, 25, 27, 28, 30, 33, 36, and 40.

Suites of Studs and Links, Plain Gold, or Jewelled ; In Morocco cases, containing each 1 Collar Stud, 3 Breast Studs, 1 Pair Links, at Rs. 45, 5½, 56, 58, 65, 70, 80, and 90.

JEWELLERY, Of every description, on sale by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOW READY—PRICE Re. 1,

"THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY,"

By Major W. A. BAKER, R.E.

Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Press, or any Book-seller.

Also, "THE PROPHECY OF ENOCH," "THE TRINITY OF WORLDS," and "THE PERFECT MAN," at Eight Annas each.

BAPTY BROTHERS

CORN MILLERS, BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKERS, &c., 58 Falkland Road, and 5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

(*First-class Silver Medal, Bombay Exhibition*, 1873.)

Fine BREAD, 10 lbs. per Rupee ; FLOUR, 2 Annas per lb. KILN DRIED FLOUR in Cask 196 lbs., fresh ground, Rs. 23 per Cask ; Rs. 3-12 per 28 lb. Tin.

Superior SHIP BISCUITS, Rs. 11 per cwt.

BRAN 8 Annas per Maund, Cash ; Credit, 10 Annas.

PASTRY (fresh made every day) always on hand. Superior Table Biscuits, &c

ICES and ICE CREAMS always ready.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW, (Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Stations, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

BENTON AND JOHNSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS

Of every description, for the

INDIA AND CHINA MARKETS,

Imitation Gold and Silver Threads, Braids, Lametta Tassels, Laces, &c., &c., &c. Also all kinds of

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACCOUTREMENTS.

2 inch Rich Gold Lace	15s. 0d.	per yard.
1½ inch ,, ,,	12s. 0d.	,,
1¼ inch ,, ,,	10s. 9d.	,,
1 inch ,, ,,	8s. 6d.	,,
¾ inch ,, ,,	7s. 0d.	,,
½ inch ,, ,,	6s. 0d.	,,
⅜ inch ,, ,,	4s. 6d.	,,

Cheaper qualities made from 3s. to 9s. per yard. Gold Bullions for embroidering, 8s. per oz. Gold Lametta, according to length, from 7s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per oz. Gold Tracing Braids, 10d., 11d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d., and 2s. 3d. per yard.

63, KING'S CROSS ROAD, LONDON.

5-oz. Tea Lead, £2 10s. Per Ton.

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, wishing to LIVE with an ENGLISH FAMILY, or to partake of a BUNGALOW (HUMBY), will be glad to receive addresses sub. "C.M.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a GODOWN, under the House No. 16 in Apollo Street.—Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

21st July 1873.

TO BE LET, an Upper Storey UNFURNISHED BUNGALOW, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing Drawing, Dining, and four Bed-rooms with every convenience.

Also, for all information regarding Buying and Selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c, apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

H. E. THE HONOURABLE

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season Ticket ..... Rs. 150

Ditto ditto Family to admit Two (Transferable) ..... ,, 300

Season commences 1st December and continues during the months of January and February.

Season Tickets entitles holders to admission to two Performances per week.

Half of Subscription to be paid on the 15th November, on which date the Company will arrive in Bombay.

Other half payable one month after the commencement of Season.

Seats will be allotted according to priority of application.

Impresario,
G. INZOLI.

Names of Subscribers received at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where further information may be obtained.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. JAMES BURTON and SONS, of Manchester, have appointed the Undersigned their SOLE AGENT in BOMBAY for the SALE of their MEDIO TWIST. This Notice is published in consequence of the Undersigned having been informed that misrepresentations have been made in Bombay on the subject of the abovementioned Agency, whereby Dealers and Consumers are likely to be misled.

NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

SHAHABAD QUARRIES.

The Proprietors of the above Quarries are prepared to supply LIME STONES in Blocks or Slabs, at reduced rates and on short notice. The Stone is well ADAPTED for Paving, the ground floor of the St. Xavier's College having been recently laid with the stone, making a first-class Job and extremely durable.—Apply to

R. BROWN.

18, Marine Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, MILL OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, &c.—We have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the undernoted place as SHIP-CHANDLERS, &c., where every kind of Goods in its branches imported direct from the best and known Manufacturers in England, can be had at very moderate rates, wholesale and retail. Up-country Orders executed with care and speed.

MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & Co.
8, Apollo Street.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF UNUSED MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND STORES ; ALSO OFFICE FURNITURE LATELY IN USE ; SECOND-HAND LEVELS AND THEODOLITES, &c., &c.

The SURPLUS MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STORES of the above Company will be SOLD by AUCTION, in MADRAS, on the Company's Premises, 29 Poonamallee Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October 1873, and following days.

Among the new articles will be found Boring, Planing, and Shelf-cutting Machines, a Lathe for Metal, a Paint Grinding Mill, a 10-ton Weigh Crane, a 5-ton Derrick Crane, 40 tons of Telegraph Wire 3-16 inch in diameter, and 10 tons of do. 7-32 inch in diameter, Files, Screws, Saws, Planes, and Tools in great variety, and other articles too numerous to describe.

The Levels and Theodolites and other Instruments are by eminent makers.

The Office Furniture comprises Library and ordinary Tables, Desks, Almirahs, Book Cases, Cash Chest by Chubbs and Sons, &c., &c.

The bulk of this property will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, but the Machinery, the Cranes, the Telegraph Wire, and some other articles will be put up at half the English Invoice cost.

Catalogues will be issued, and the articles will be ready for inspection, on MONDAY, the 1st of September 1873.

For Catalogues or information apply to the Manager, Kurnool, Deccan.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—In pursuance of a demand made by certain Shareholders present at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 28th instant that a Poll should be taken upon each of the following Resolutions passed by a show of hands at the said Meeting, viz. :—

1. "That the following Resolution, which was proposed at the last Meeting of the Shareholders of the Colaba Company, Limited, be confirmed—' Whereas it is proposed to wind up voluntarily the Colaba Company, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and to transfer or sell its business and property to a New Company to be formed under the same name but with a more extended field of business, it is resolved that the Liquidator or Liquidators who shall or may hereafter be appointed to wind up the Colaba Company, Limited, shall have authority to transfer or sell to a New Company to be formed under the same name, the whole or any portion of the property and business of the said Colaba Company, Limited, in consideration of receiving in compensation or part compensation for such transfer or sale such number of shares in the said New Company as the said Liquidator or Liquidators shall think proper for the purpose of distributing the same among the members of the present Colaba Company, Limited, rateably in proportion to the shares held by them in such last mentioned Company.' "

2. "That the Colaba Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866."

3. "That the Liquidators of the Colaba Company, Limited, when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any Shareholder dissenting under section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by mortgage or sale of any portion of the Company's property."

4. "That the cost of the Mill to be erected on the Company's land be limited to the spare funds only now in the hands of the Company."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POLL will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on SATURDAY next, the 2nd of August, between the hours of 1 and 5 P.M., when Shareholders are requested to attend and record their vote for or against the propositions.

NOTICE is further given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING will take place at 3 P.M. on MONDAY next, the 4th August, at the said Office, when the result of the POLL will be declared.—Dated this Twenty-ninth day of July 1873.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The NAMES of the CANDIDATES for the ELECTION on 17th December next may be obtained of the following OFFICERS :—

Lieut.-Colonel G. F. BERRY, 59th Regiment, Poona,
Major EARDLEY W. CHILDERS, R.A., Madras.
Major E. B. FORSTER, 5th Fusiliers, Bareilly.
Lieut.-Colonel T. W. HOLLAND, B.S.C., Umballa,
Major E. M. NORIE, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Madras.
Major N. B. THOYTS, B.S.C., Kurrachee,

at any time after 17th September next, and will be in like manner obtainable by Subscribers previous to all future elections

Any Subscribers not using the above-named Voting Paper, but sending their proxies home direct, will kindly notify on the proxy to whom their Subscriptions have been paid.

G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London, England, July 1873.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Kousanie Plantation :—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ..... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... ,,	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... ,,	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains at almost the same quotations as those we have quoted yesterday.

In Government Securities business has been done at the prices given, and rates are firm.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 1s. 10¼d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10⅛/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99 11/16d.
Do. demand 100⅜/1
On Madras, 30 days' sight 99⅛
Do. demand 99½
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 226 to 227.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ...111½ to 111¾
Four & half per cents. 106½
Four per cents ... ...104½ to 105½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 103½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 93
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond ....115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 5½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 5½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-3-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 223
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13½

FREIGHT REPORT.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

We have not heard of a single engagement of importance to-day: rates are quite unchanged. The non-arrival of the Atalanta is causing much uneasiness.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton .... £2 7s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. / Mycabollams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bals ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £1 15s. 0d. }
Havre { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } No ship.

Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d. nominal.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 16s. 0d. to £2 11s. 3d. }
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 22 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Re. ¾ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Spinning, Colaba Land, and Bank of Bombay shares. Port Canning closed declining.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	805
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	281½
5,350	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	750	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. & China	375
40,000	281½	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	121
13,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 9-10	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	43 1-2	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
.....	£20	43 1-2	do.	Ditto	...
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 2-5	do.	Do. New Shares	...

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,520
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Freee Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	865
1,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

120	1,000	all	50p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
560	2,000	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,690
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,180
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	235
2,500	1,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning.....	1,080
750	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Pe.it's	1,250
900	1,000	a	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,220
900	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,350
650	2,500	400	110p.c	Royal	2,325
500	1,000	all		Soondercla Spinning.....	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,850
209	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	775
250	3,000	857	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
150	12,000	11,000	100p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	6,300
200	2,000	all	200p.c	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
200	500	all	50 p.c	Do New.....	375
250	1,000	1,000	100 p.c	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,200
500	1,886	all	40 ,,	Colaba Press Co.....	5,000
350	9,000	all	250p.c	East India Press Co.....	2,700
150	8,500	all	500 ,,	Fort Press Co.....	5,400
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	400
300	1,000	all	200 p.c	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	238 p.c	Hydr aulic Press Co.....	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	825
200	463	350	434 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	730
120	2,500	all	250 p.c	Prince of Wales Press.....	2,100
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	800
400	850	720	125 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	450
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,0	1,000	Rs. 82	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,675
150	850	all	7 p.c	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	800
450	,,	,,	...	Volkart United Press Co.	975

Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	44p.ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Bonding and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld...	102
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Preacher & Co	405
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	191	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 1

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the position of the market, the demand for the interior is quite trifling, and prices continue to rule in favour of buyers. A small business has, however, been done yesterday generally at current values. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

1,250 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs.	Rs. 4 10 0
250 ,,	Swiss Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 4 3 0
250 ,,	,, ,,	24 in. 28 yds.	,, 4 3 0
750 ,,	O. Shirtings	36 in. 38 yds.	,, 5 12 6
500 ,,	T. R. G. Prints	24 in. 29 yds.	,, 7 3 0
1,000 ,,	Grey Shirtings (f.)	40 in. 39 yds.	,, 4 4 9

COTTON.

The market continues very firm, and a further advance of Rs. 2 per candy has taken place as expected. The favourable accounts from the home market have imparted additional strength to buyers, who now firmly refuse to sell except at an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 over our closing quotations, and consequently the business doing on European account is again very small. The following are our closing quotations:—

Oomrawuttee	at	Rs. 196 to 198
Akote	at	,, 202 to 203
Broach, M. G	at	,, 205 to 215
Hingunghaut	at	,, 217 to 218
Dhollerah and Bhownuggur	at	,, 193 to 196
Sawginned	at	,, 198 to 200
Compta and Vingoria	at	,, 182 to 184

The following purchases have taken place yesterday:—

25 candies	Verawal	at	Rs. 178
25 ,,	,,	at	,, 180
25 ,,	Khandeish	at	,, 184
,,	,,	at	,, 188

METALS.

Yellow Metal Sheathing ..... at Rs. 50 per cwt.

SHIPPING.

We have no Arrival or Departure to announce.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July 26 Tanjore (s).....Johnston .....Suez, July 4.
Saint Manon.....Wingate .....London, April 10.
Jacques Forrestier Bonnesa .....(Port not mentioned) July 1.
Brice Izel .....Calvic .....Pondichery, July 16.

DEPARTURE.

July 26 Artist ....
Evangelin ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

July 26 Chalica (s) ....Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS—30TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Oxfordshire, s, 20 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Xantho, s, 10 cases old tom, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Virago, s, 20 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
British Statesman, 20 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Dido, s, 59 bales paper and 6 cases dies, A. C. Gumpert.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia, s, 12 cases brandy, Bounneviale and Sib'lle.
India, s, 100 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 2,850 bundles coir yarn, Mooljee Hurrydass; 54 bales cotton, Gordhundass Hurridass; 38 chests chundroos, Framjee, Scaly & Co.; 36 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj.
Sir Charles Napier, 52 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyal; 65 bales cotton, Soorjee Damjee; 50 bales cotton, Seja Malsee; 85 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.
Dido, s, 58 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraj; 11 bales cotton, Coorjee Ludha; 42 bales cotton, Heerachund Gullalchund; 45 bales cotton, Gordhundass Hurridass; 31 bales cotton, Soondercass Morarjee; 50 bales cotton, Visram Jadowjee; 45 bales wool, Munsook Cooher; 30 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 225 bales cotton, Hyderally Cassumjee; 25 bales wool, Mowjee Ramjee; 25 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 1 bale wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 21 bales cotton, Pestonshaw Hormusjee; 19 bales cotton, Fuckeer Mahomed & Co.; 35 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda, s, 7 bundles E. tusk, Esmail Ramtoola; 33 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Remon Kham Mamed.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia, s, 36 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia, s, 135 cases coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay, s, 1 box Cambay stone, S. N. Talatee; 115 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee; 5 bags E. tusk, Ebram Noordin & Co.

WEATHER REPRTS.

CANNANORE, 30th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, rainfall 1 inch 30 cents.
CARWAR, 30th July, 4-55 P.M.—Weather squally, wind south-west, thermometer, 81, barometer 30·06, rainfall 22 cents.
MANGALORE, 30th July, 9-40 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north west by south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·71, rainfall 96 cents.
TUTICORIN, 30th July, 5-10 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-east, thermometer 90. barometer 29·81.
VINGORLA, 30th July, 5-25 P.M.—Weather clear, wind westerly moderate, thermometer 83, rainfall 85 cents.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 30.

Bradshaw, Captain, 20th M. N. I., on leave, to Lano wlee.

POONA DIVISION ORDER.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B.,
Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 29th July 1873.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—
Staff—Major J. Wakefield, for 30 days, from the 5th August, privilege leave.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	Arrival. packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 2	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.
China	,, 11	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	4 9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Aug. 1	Monday	Oct. 20
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	,, 27
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 10
,, ...	,, 29	,, ...	,, 17
,, ...	Sept. 5	,, ...	,, 24
,, ...	,, 12	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 8
Monday	Sept. 29	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 29

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 11	Tuesday	Nov. 4
,, ...	,, 25	,, ...	,, 18
,, ...	Sept. 8	,, ...	Dec. 2
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	,, 16
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 21		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year:—

Saturday	Aug. 23	Saturday	Nov. 15
,, ...	Sept. 20	,, ...	Dec. 13
,, ...	Oct. 18		

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Aug. 1	Friday	Aug. 8
,, ...	,, 22	,, ...	Sept. 5

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

2nd Aug.	1873.	17th Sept.	1873.
6th ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,
9th ,,	,,	*26th ,,	,,
*13th ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,
16th ,,	,,	3rd Oct.	1873.
20th ,,	,,	6th ,,	,,
23rd ,,	,,	*10th ,,	,,
*27th ,,	,,	13th ,,	,,
30th ,,	,,	17th ,,	,,
3rd Sept.	1873.	20th ,,	,,
6th ,,	,,	*24th ,,	,,
*10th ,,	,,	27th ,,	,,
13th ,,	,,	31st ,,	,,
13th ,,	,,	3rd Nov.	1873.
		*7th ,,	,,
10th Nov.	1873.		
14th ,,	,,		
17th ,,	,,		
*21st ,,	,,		
24th ,,	,,		
28th ,,	,,		
*1st Dec.	1873.		
5th ,,	,,		
18 h ,,	,,		
12th ,,	,,		
*24th ,,	,,		
19th ,,	,,		
22nd ,,	,,		
29th ,,	,,		
29th ,,	,,		

Note.—The Steamers sailing on the dates marked with an *asterisk*, are Persian Gulf Steamers.

Registered and Ordinary letters, as well as books and sample packets, and parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the steamer.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chaligaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G.I. P. Railway for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednagur and Secrore.....	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country.....	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch.....	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*).....	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year.....	*ditto* ..... ,,	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto* ..... ,,	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA ST. LEGER SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
CAPTAIN FISHER, 4th Hussars.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILLE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds, and Rs. 500 for the Rawul Pindee Race Fund.

Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Tuesday, 2nd September, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Application and remittances to be made to
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Great Northern India St. Leger Sweep.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BERRILL—July 25th, at Goruckpore, the wife of Mr. E. Berril, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.
BERKELEY—July 20th, at Simla, the wife of Stephen Berkeley, of Kotegurh, of a son.
MURRAY—July 22nd, at Secunderabad, the wife of Captain A. H. Murray, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

DEATH.

COOK—July 20th, at Peshawur, Georgiana, the dearly beloved wife of Arthur Cook, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

WE draw attention, a fortnight ago, to the low state of native agriculture, and the favourable circumstances that exist for developing it, if the people would give up their traditional practices and adopt the appliances of science in their agricultural operations. It is evident to every day observation that the people of this side of India, at all events, get a living out of their fields with less labour than is possible in almost any other kind of industry. Working under pressure is a thing almost unknown to the cultivator of the Bombay Presidency. He invariably is late in beginning operations, and allows the monsoon to burst before the whole of his fields are ready for sowing. In consequence, during the first break, and when all his seedlings ought to have sprouted, he is still to be seen ploughing or harrowing. All his subsequent operations are carried on with the same prodigality of time and disregard of losses. It would seem to a stranger accustomed to the conditions of agriculture in other countries, that in India to want is impossible, except in the event of a drought. Given an abundant rainfall, and the cultivator is able to go through a whole season's operations, from ploughing the ground to threshing the corn, with the most leisurely listlessness, and yet secure his livelihood. This is a fact which may be denied but which cannot be controverted. It is, of course, easy to light upon a party of labourers when they happen to be at their work, and also to say when they are not found at their work that they have gone to the market. But no one who has watched the cultivators right through one season could honestly tolerate a difference of opinion on the idleness of their lives. In truth, the native cultivators are free from the necessity of making an exertion, and being naturally without an impetus in themselves, they are likely, as long as they can and as long as the rate of land assessment enables them to do so, to extract from the land what they now do and no more. This is a fact, though we have not seen it much used by those who argue for an increase of rent wherever there is no zemindar to rack-rent the ryots. In many instances, any gentle pressure which would subject the Indian agriculturist to the same conditions of interested hard work as any other class of labourers are under, would be a benefit to the people themselves, besides being a lawful and lightly borne source of revenue to the State. What we are now saying is irrespective of the capability of improvement of the soil, which we showed the other day to be so vast and so amenable to proper measures. The country will never be what we all wish to see it while the soil is left neglected. But this consideration should not be mixed up with the other, viz., that with the vegetable products allowed to grow almost in a state of nature, it is still possible, by more diligence in cultivation and a greater economy of the margins and corners of fields, to reap a larger crop than is often done. This result it lies with the State to bring about when it will: the cultivators would doubtless at first raise an outcry which would be echoed by popular agitators in this country and at home. But how to bring about the other end, the introduction of an improved system of agriculture, is one of the most difficult questions of the day. The imperviousness of prejudice is proverbial. All the world over, even with the examples of civilization round about them, the illiterate will hold by their prejudices with an obstinacy that persuasion, demonstration, and even greed are together unable to overcome. Even at the present day in England, to eradicate a prejudice is the greatest triumph of education. What hope is there, then, that even in ten generations moral influences will change the customs of the people in India, which is but in the infancy of civilization, and where idolatry and caste exercise a deadening influence far exceeding the effects of Popery in Europe? Attempts to make the natives give up their own way of cultivating the soil, whether by reasoning, example, or rewards, are almost hopeless. If convinced, they are convinced against their will; if made to see the practical results of a "model farm," the impression on their minds dies away before they have an opportunity of acting upon it. Even in the rare case of a man of exceptional intelligence being sufficiently awakened to the gains that lie before him if he will but use the means, by the time the sowing season comes round his instinct urges him to do as he sees his neighbours doing, and he yields to the temptation to put off the new experiment till the next year. So it is almost vain to look for an improvement in the agriculture of the country, from a change of system voluntarily adopted by the ryots. But the cultivation of large areas of land were undertaken all over the presidency by intelligent men, and the ryots employed to carry out the orders of scientific agriculturists, we are inclined to think the desirable result would be achieved sooner than by any other measure which has been proposed. For not only would the traditional system of agriculture receive a death-blow by the passing of large tracts of cultivation from the control of the ryots, but the civilized method would come like a new calling upon the men who had forsaken cultivation on a small scale on their own account for day-labour, and would be taken to more and more naturally by the succeeding generations; and if at some distant day the great-grandchildren of the first day-labourers conceived the ambition to possess fields of their own, they would be more likely to wish to cultivate them as they had been doing those of their masters, than after the unlucrative fashion of their then humble and despised fellow-countrymen. We can see no reasonable prospect of a proper development of the resources of the soil by any other measure than the one now indicated, and we see certain failure and disappointment from any measure which leaves the control in the hands of the present uneducated ryot and brings him under no influence but that of moral persuasion. The question of giving Europeans the land which lapses to the State involves the question of European colonization, which is still an open one. But we should much like to see our educated natives abandoning the arduous pursuit of "Government appointments," and embarking in agricultural enterprize, not for the sake of the rent merely, as the zemindars do, but to bring out such results as we foreshadowed in our last article on this subject. The ways and means of following up the suggestion we attempt to throw out would be a subject for the consideration of those immediately interested in the matter, but it should be noted that educated natives would be more likely than Europeans to win the confidence of the ryots and induce them to take service under them for daily wages, a thing the native cultivator is as a rule most unwilling to do, notwithstanding the wail it is the fashion to raise about his state of abject want—bordering upon starvation.

THERE are people in England, men of culture and ability, who seriously advocate the mixture of the English and the Hindu races by marriage. They not only contend that the two should intermarry, but that the more educated portion of English society in the East should set the example. Much has been said on this subject by the Press in India, and, as a rule, its decision has been, as we might expect, adverse. That two races, one superior in physique to the other, should unite, is neither impossible nor improbable, and there have been many examples of it ever since "the sons of God saw the daughters of men that they were fair; and they took them "wives of all that they chose." The marriage of superior specimens, physically, of either sex, with an inferior of the other, is a matter of everyday occurence. The question of colour is after all merely a climatic accident, and has nothing to do with the affinity of one sex to the other. Witness the fact that many Italians and Spaniards are quite as dark, and often darker, than a large porportion of the Hindu races. There are some Hindus also who are finer men physically than average Englishmen, and, as a rule, the higher caste Hindu features are more in accordance with the ideal standard of beauty than the majority of English faces. There are many most beautiful facial forms among Hindu and Mussulman women, far more perfect and faultless than the average of our country-women. The native Press has nearly always made the question of intermarriage one of colour and race. It has put down the distaste of Englishmen to Hindu wives as the offspring of the national contempt for the colour, "brown" or "yellow," when it makes its appearance in the human race. The Hindus themselves are anything but free from the same prejudice; for long before the advent of white men, the pictures of Hindu princes were tinted many shades lighter than the originals; so much so, that they could only represent European faces by a dead white, most ghastly to look at. The Hindu himself is quite as contemptuous to his darker compatriots as the most uneducated European. Suggest to any enlightened Hindu that he should show his contempt for colour prejudice by marrying a Negress! The term *Nigger*, which after all means simply "black man," is the most irritating that can be applied to a Hindoo. He will use the filthiest and most degrading epithets to his own countrymen, and will exhaust himself in imagining the most horrible of insults to address to an enemy: but there is no word he resents so much, when applied to himself, as that which is simply a statement that his colour is black. The epithet

INDO-BRITON OR EURASIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your several articles on the employment of Indo-Britons and Eurasians have caused much discussion among the concerned as to the necessity of something being done for them, and they are doubtless very grateful for the interest which you have taken in the matter.

As a community, they have petty jealousies, many of those moving in respectable positions often quite ignoring their native mothers, and you will be surprised to hear with what a gusto some of them boast that their children have less native blood in them than their neighbour's children, when often such is not the case.

The rolls of the old East India Company have often been referred to, to find out whether the grandmothers have been natives or half-castes; but as both Native Christians and half-castes are, I believe, entered as Indo-Britons, those who have sprung from the army boast of having Indo-Briton mothers or grandmothers when they were really Native Christians and mostly foundlings.

If any of your readers can explain how it is that natives married to European soldiers are entered in Government returns and pay rolls as Indo-Britons, I shall be obliged.

A reference to the last census returns would show how anxious Eurasians are to be considered Europeans as I believe many of the former have signed themselves the latter. BATH.

BOMBAY.

RAINFALL AT TOOLSEE.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to Saturday last was 49 inches 13 cents. at the hill, and 51 inches 76 cents. in the valley.

PERJURY IN A MURDER CASE.—Two native women, residing at Neriad, are in the custody of the police, for giving false evidence in a murder case.

THERE was a large dancing party at Gunnesh Khind on Tuesday night. The *Deccan Herald* finds it "simply impossible" to describe the ladies' dresses.

ONE of the Poona papers reports the loss of a ferry-boat on the Kurrar river. It is said there were 150 people in the boat, and that only five were saved.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a man named Babakhan Hajikhan was convicted of stealing a *chudder*, the property of Saloo, woman, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PARTY of Punjabees have committed a serious robbery in the Sudder Bazaar at Poona, and assaulted two Parsees, who endeavoured to raise an alarm. This is most likely the same gang as committed the dacoity at the Deccan College.

WITH reference to a local article published by us yesterday with the heading "Religious disputes between two Hindoo Sects," we have to state that the high priest of Vudtal is called Swami Narayen of Vudtal, and not Sunkracharya.

THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE'S COURT AT SINNAR.—A correspondent describes the inconveniences which will arise to the people of the Sinnar talooka from the removal of the Subordinate Judge's Court, and prays Government to keep the Court where it is.

THE MURDER OF A GOLDSMITH AT NERIAD.—Mr. Grant, the full-power magistrate of Kaira, after a careful investigation into the above case, has acquitted the prisoners concerned, a Borah and a Brahmun. We have already given some particulars of the case.

A NOTED THIEF.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced a man named Tatia Baloo to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of being found between sunset and sunrise loitering about in a public place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, one Gopal Bolshet, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a turban belonging to one Dwarkadas Toolseydas, and on his admitting the offence was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 26th July, was 49 feet 1 tenth, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 42 inches 55 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 46 feet 8 tenths, the rainfall being 47 inches 73 cents.

THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday one Rajoovur Soojad was charged with stealing certain brass vessels, wearing apparel, and Rs. 19 in cash, of the collective value of Rs. 50, the property of one Surpjeeth Ramsahir. Prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY.—On the night of Tuesday the shop of one Keeka Ramsee, situated on the Haines Road, was entered of a large hole made from the adjoining room through a brick wall, and certain gold and silver ornaments were stolen therefrom. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

CHEATING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court one Hurry Surdarmull was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with obtaining by false pretences two and a half maunds of sweetmeat from one Sawa Lucka a confectioner. The defendant was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE OF FALSE COINS.—A Hindoo named Ishwer Ramdas, a resident of Neriad, was charged the other day before Mr. Grant, full-power magistrate of Kaira, with being found in possession of false coins. The magistrate after a careful investigation of the case acquitted the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

ALIMONY.—Mahadoo Mayakhur was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, at the instance of his wife Janee, with neglecting to pay her monthly allowance of five rupees, now overdue for two months. The magistrate ordered the defendant to pay the amount at once, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Toolsee, woman, who met with an accident on the 26th inst. by falling down a flight of stairs. She was removed to the hospital, where she died on Tuesday from the effects of the injuries received. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was engaged in the investigation of a case in which one Choonilal Gokulchund was charged with cheating one Javermull Moteechund in respect of monies received by him for the firm, amounting to about Rs. 3,276, and misappropriating the same to his own use.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Imperial
Polka	La Belle Collet ..... Gurtner.
Cavatina	L'Assedio di Zeidi ..... Petrella.
Valse	Kate Kearney ..... Coote.
Selection	Semiramide ..... Bressant.
Galop	Royal Way .....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNG AND WEAVING COMPANY.—In pursuance of a requisition signed by certain shareholders of the company, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held yesterday at the company's office, Church Lane, for the purpose of considering and adopting a special resolution. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit was in the chair. The notice convening the meeting having been read, it was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Framjee Kisa, seconded by Mr. Keswejee Seshkuru, and carried unanimously—"That the directors have full power, with or without the consent of a general meeting, to declare an interim dividend or interim dividends out of the estimated or realised profits of the company if and whenever they shall think fit." This was all the business done; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A WIFE BY A PARSEE.—It will be remembered that some time last month a Parsee named Eduljee Sheriadjee, residing at Mahim, was arrested by the police for having pushed his wife into a well in the compound of his bungalow. Yesterday the prisoner was placed before the Senior Magistrate, and charged with a minor offence, namely, with assaulting his wife Dhunbaee, as there was not sufficient evidence to proceed with the more serious offence, namely, with attempting to commit murder. Mr. Harryshunker Balkrishna, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant; the prisoner was undefended. The prisoner pleaded "not guilty," and said that he wished to engage a vakeel. The magistrate told him that he had had ample time at his disposal to engage a vakeel, and ordered the case to be proceeded with. The complainant stated the facts of the case, which were corroborated in the material points by a policeman and a Marwaree. It appears that a short time ago the wife charged the husband with refusing to support her. The magistrate would not interfere, as the prisoner had obtained a decree from the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court for the restitution of conjugal rights. The decree was passed about six years ago, but was not enforced as yet. The magistrate under the circumstance suggested the advocates of the parties to try to bring the matter to some amicable settlement, and at the same time bound over the husband in the sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace towards his wife. According to the magistrate's suggestion the wife was taken to the house of her husband at Mahim, where she stopped only a few days, during which time he ill-treated her. One afternoon the prisoner ordered his wife to go and fetch water from the well. While she was drawing water, he went behind her and, after giving her several blows, pushed her into the well. Two Marwarees who lived opposite to the well, on hearing a splash in the water, raised an alarm, which brought the policeman to the spot, who immediately jumped into the well with his dress on and took out the woman alive. The magistrate upon the evidence adduced ordered the prisoner to forfeit the sum of Rs. 200. He was found guilty of the charge of assault and was fined Rs. 100, which sum was ordered to be awarded to the complainant. The policeman who creditably exerted himself in taking out the woman alive from the well is to receive a good-conduct ticket.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	Height.	July—August.	LOW WATER. Time.	Height.
H. M.	ft. in.		H. M.	ft. in.
0 22 a	2 5	Thursday 31	9 10 m	2 7
	3 8		9 55 a	3 8
4 10 m	2 4	Friday 1	10 57 m	1 8
4 1 a	2 10		10 64 a	3 9
5 15 m	2 6	Saturday 2	9 51 m	1 0
4 44 a	2 11		11 44 a	4 0
6 36 m	2 10	Sunday 3	.....	.....
5 44 a	1 8		0 8 a	0 4
7 57 m	3 5	Monday 4	0 44 m	4 8
7 0 a	1 8		1 38 a	0 3
9 9m	4 4	Tuesday 5	1 51 m	5 5
8 16 a	2 2		2 56 a	0 9
9 59 m	5 7	Wednesday ... 6	2 53 m	6 5
9 25 a	3 2		3 53 a	1 9

Moon—First Quarter, 1st, 7h. 19m. P.M.

HIGH COURT.—31ST JULY.

[Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

APPEALS FOR HEARING.

696-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Bhowan Ramjee v Ally Ebrahim—Tyabjee and Sayani (part heard).

—— Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Jamsetjee Rutnagur v In re Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Rutnagur and another, an insolvent—Manisty and Fletcher.

532-72—Leather, Crawford and Boevey—Bai Ambavou widow v Lolloobhoy Hurgovindas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

634-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Joosub Jaffer Wydnia v Cristnajee Nagraj and others—Dallas and Lynch (part heard).

16-72—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin v Cassee Naiquin—Jefferson and Payne (part heard)

745-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cassee Naiquin v Bapoo Sajoo Naiquin—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

137-72—Macfarlane and Skipsey—The Rev Nicolas da Silva v Gabriel Fernandes and others—Dallas and Lynch; Hearn, Cleveland and Peile; and Rimington, Hore and Langley.

188-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Manocklall Gungadass v Laldass Ramdass and others—Shapurjee and Thakurdass.

389-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mathew Benjamin Cohen v Her Majesty's Secretary of State &c.—Mr. Peile.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vullubdas Hurjeevundas and another v RustomjeeHormusjee—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

223-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Venayeck Trimbuck v Luxmibai widow and another—Chalk and Turner.

15-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Madhowram Dhirajram v Thacker Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bappoobhoy and another v Mancooverbaee widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE HON. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday. There were no miscellaneous applications made, this being an extra sitting.

RE SITTARAM TRIMBUKE.

Mr. Starling appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Lang for an opposing creditor.

Mr. Lang stated the grounds of opposition to be false and imperfect accounts; recklessness and contracting debts beyond a reasonable hope of being able to repay them; and concealment of account-books and property. The insolvent was a clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company on a salary of Rs. 140 a month; and yet in a few years he had contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 12,936. He had made over no assets or books to the Official Assignee. He applied for and had allotted to him shares in many of the joint stock companies that infested Bombay in 1864-65; and in one of them, the London and Bombay Bank, he was allotted and received seventy shares. Besides that, he purchased shares in other companies. The inference must be either that he traded recklessly or that he had considerable property to back him, which he had now concealed. A man in his position had no right, said the learned counsel, to apply for so many shares; and if he did, he must suffer for the consequences.

The insolvent was called and examined. No witness was called; and Mr. Starling briefly addressed the Court, contending that there was not a tittle of evidence to sustain the grounds of opposition, every one of which, therefore, failed.

The learned Commissioner, in disposing of the case, said the grounds of opposition were—first, false and imperfect accounts; second, recklessly contracting debts; and third, concealment of books and property. The other grounds had not been proved, and the only ground which required notice was that of recklessly contracting debts. The aggregate amount of the liabilities was Rs. 12,986; but the insolvent said that to the extent of Rs. 8,021 he received no consideration. His Lordship remarked that the opposing creditor was put down for Rs. 800, but half the amount was for interest. His Lordship said he must deal separately with the shares that were allotted to the insolvent and those which he purchased on his own account. There was no occasion at such a late date to comment on the insolvent's taking allotments of shares in 1864, a very troublous time when Bombay had gone mad. Insolvent's brother-in-law, Dr. Bhau Daji, a man of the highest respectability, allotted to him seventy shares in the London and Bombay Bank; and it did not follow that, because a loss occurred on what was probably considered at the time to be a profitable investment, the insolvent should be punished after such a long period. As to the other shares, insolvent said he did not purchase them as a wild speculation, but that he did so on the advice of Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, a creditor who did not appear to oppose. Looking at the number of the shares which insolvent did purchase, his Lordship did not think he was guilty of any recklessness. His Lordship did not think any of the grounds of opposition was made out. The insolvent was, therefore, discharged, except as to two creditors who had not been served with notices.

IT is stated, says the *Daily News*, that the experiment of light cables to the United States will shortly be practically tested, arrangements to enable Mr. H. Highton to lay a cable across the Atlantic being in active progress. Mr. Highton's new cable is not to cost above £100,000, and if it be successfully laid telegrams between Europe and America may in future cost less in pence than they do now in shillings.

SPORT IN TASMANIA.—"Kangaroo and wallaby shooting may be obtained in almost every part of the island, whether Crown lands or private property; snipe shooting in the midland districts, and extending to within a dozen miles of Hobart Town. In several localities deer stalking may be had, the permission of the proprietor of the ground being necessary. The same may be said of rabbit shooting, with this difference, that it is much more abundant, and that the shooter confers the obligation. Wild duck, teal, pidgeon, plover, emu, black swan, ground dove, and Cape Barren goose shooting commences on the 15th inst. Only the duck and teal can be regarded as plentiful, and they may be had in any river and lake, the sportsman in some cases requiring permission. Pigeon shooting commences on the 11th February, and quail shooting on 21st April, when visitors, as a rule, have withdrawn themselves from Tasmania. If the sportsman is a disciple of Izaak Walton, we may not promise him salmon fishing, but we can assure him of liberty to try. But till the presence of the king of fishes is established, the less ambitious sportsman may pursue trout, tench, and perch fishing as these fish may now be found in almost every river and creek in the island; while near Hobart Town he may obtain excellent saltwater fishing, and fill his basket with perch, whiting flathead, rock cod, silver trumpeter, mackerel, &c."—*Hobarton Mercury*.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

THIS match will be resumed to-night by the teams whose names we give below. It will be noticed that instead of all comers being allowed to join either side, the sides will consist of sixteen picked men on behalf of each nationality. Scotland and her sister Ireland will thus have a fair opportunity of returning the compliments of the season to England:—

ENGLAND.	SCOTO-IRISH.
A. E. Peile (Captain.)	W. Murray (Captain.)
Branson.	Cassels.
A. Turner.	Beyts.
H. Turner.	Bood.
Cartwright.	Campbell.
Crawford.	Chalmers.
Bocvey.	Cameron.
Read.	Farran.
Roberts.	McPherson.
Hatch.	Forbes.
C. Peile.	Hart.
Cope.	Hunter.
Lushington.	Allardyce.
Foulger.	McIvor.
Hardcastle.	Trench.
Moberley.	Walker.

SENIORITY IN THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1873.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, having been informed that it would be satisfactory to the members of the Civil Service who elect to enter the Judicial Department, to have an assurance of the principles on which their seniority in that Department will be ordinarily determined, is pleased to publish the following rules on the subject together with a list showing the order of names on the present date:—

RULES.

I. Members of the Covenanted Civil Service will not be considered qualified to apply for Judicial duty until they have served 4 years in India and have passed the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard.

II. Candidates for Judicial employment should register their applications with the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, after attaining their qualification. As a general rule appointments to vacancies will be made according to priority of application, but with due regard to the public convenience and the applicant's knowledge of the language of the District in which the appointment is to be made.

III. Names will be entered in the Departmental list of Judicial Officers in the order of dates of first appointment in the Department, and will so remain unaffected by absence on leave. After, however, actually performing the duties of an Assistant Judge or Judge of a Small Cause Court for two years, an officer will be entitled to apply to Government to have his name raised in the Departmental list to a position corresponding with his seniority in the general Civil List.

IV. In the absence of special orders from Government, grade promotion will be determined and published by the Accountant General on the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 2796 of 26th July 1870. An officer whose name is raised in the list by Government under the last rule, should be graded in the grade to which he is entitled to by raised on the occurrence of the first vacancy, whether acting or permanent; should no vacancy at once occur in that particular grade, he should obtain such intermediate promotion as may be available.

V. On the return of an officer from furlough, or for any cause, to his substantive appointment, thereby displacing an officer acting in the Judicial Department, the officer so displaced will usually be the last on the Departmental list, but his name will still be retained in the position previously assigned to it on the list pending re-appointment.

VI. When more acting officers than one have lost their appointments by cessation of vacancies, they will be generally eligible for re-appointment according to the order in which their names stand in the Departmental list, due regard being had to the public convenience, and the officer's knowledge of the language of the District in which the vacancy occurs.

VII. Pending re-appointment an officer who has served in the Judicial Department will not be entitled to promotion in the Revenue Department, but may revert to a position in the Revenue branch similar to that which he occupied before he entered the Judicial Department.

VIII. An officer acting in any Judicial appointment will be liable to be displaced at the discretion of Government not only in favour of the holder of the substantive appointment, but also of a senior officer who may be unprovided with an appointment on his return from leave or for other cause.

JOHN NUGENT,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

List of Officers in the Judicial Department of the Civil Service.

Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies	Holder of acting appointment in Grade
Judges—1st Grade, 8 appointments, Rs 2,325.		
Mr. Mactier, Sattara ...	.....	.....
The Hon Mr Hobart, Khandesh ...	.....	.....
Mr Shaw, Belgaum ...	.....	.....
The Hon Mr Pinhey, Poona	Actg Judge High Court	Bn Larpent
Mr Bosanquet, Ahmednuggur ...	.....	.....
Mr Coghlan, Tanna ...	.....	.....
Mr Sandwith, Dharwar	On leave for 1 year and 19 days, from 19th March 1873	Mr Spens
Mr Hunter, Rutnagherry	.....	.....
Judges—2nd Grade, 3 appointments, Rs. 1,800.		
Baron Larpent, Surat ...	Actg at Poona—Actg 1st Grade Judge	Mr Daniell
Mr Spens, Canara ...	Actg 1st Grade Judge ...	Mr Birdwood
Mr Newnham, Ahmedabad	.....	.....
Joint Judge, Rs. 1,800.		
Mr Daniell, Tanna ...	Actg 2nd Grade Judge, Dharwar	Mr Izon
Senior Assistant Judges, 2 appointments, Rs 1,200.		
Mr Birdwood, Sholapore	Actg 2nd Grade Judge, Surat	Mr Naylor
Mr Izon, Kalladghee ...	Actg Joint Judge, Tanna	Mr Tagore
Mr. Macpherson has lost his substantive appointment by extension of leave.		
Assistant Judges, 1st Grade, 2 appointments, Rs. 900.		
Mr Naylor, Rutnagherry	Actg Senior Asst Judge, Sholapore	Mr Cordeaux
Mr Scott, Ahmedabad ...	Actg Judge, Shikarpore	Mr Ayerst
Assistant Judges, 2nd Grade, 3 appointments, Rs. 850.		
Mr Tagore, Dharwar ...	Actg Senior Asst Judge, Kulladghee	Mr Candy
Mr Lyon, Sattara ...	On leave for 2 years and 7 days, from 25th Mar 1873	Mr Parsons
Mr Cordeaux, Poona ...	Actg 1st Grade Asst Judge	Mr Walton
Assistant Judges, 3rd Grade, 2 appointments, Rs 600		
Mr Baker, Surat ...	On leave for 2 years, from 16th Dec 1872	Mr Crowe
Mr Ayerst, Tanna ...	Actg 1st Grade, Asst Judge	Mr Pollen

Officers holding no substantive appointment in the Judicial Department.

Mr Candy, Acting Assistant Judge, 2nd Grade Satt'ra.			
Mr Parsons,	ditto	ditto	Rutnag erry.
Mr Walker,	ditto	ditto	Ahmedabad.
Mr Howie reverted for the present to the Revenue Department.			
Mr Crowe, Acting Assistant Judge, 3rd Grade, Khandesh.			
Mr Pollen	do.	do.	Surat.
Mr Dewitt reverted for the present to the Revenue Department.			

* NOTE.—Name should be entered in red ink until the officer can be graded according to his new position, as Mr. Macpherson's name has been shown in the list of officers in the Judicial Department of the Civil Service.

Note.—Certain Officers are recognized by Government as belonging to the Judicial Department though not in this List. They will be entered in the List at the discretion of Government on occasion arising, e. g.:—

1. Judicial Secretary to Government and Under Secretary.
2. Judicial Commissioner and Judges in Sind.
3. Registrar of the High Court.
4. Judicial Assistant in Kattywar or other Native State.

CHEAP FOOD.—Last evening an interesting meeting was held in the Pillar-hall, at the Cannon-street Hotel, Sir Antonio Brady presiding, with regard to the movement, mentioned in *The Times* last week, for practically testing a system of preparing and distributing cheap and nutritious meals, especially to the labouring classes. The names of Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Marquis of Downshire, General Sir Henry de Bathe, the Hon. W. Cowper-Temple, the Hon. Dudley Fortescue, Mr. C. Reed, M.P., Sir Henry Thompson, Sir James Ronald Martin, Mr. Forbes Winslow, a large number of scientific gentlemen, and noblemen, gentlemen, and ladies interested in social questions, are included in the Committee who support the object. There is also a large committee of working men, composed of the leaders of the various clubs and unions in the metropolis, and most of these were present at the meeting, as also were the Hon. Dudley Fortescue, M.P., Mr. Christie, C.B., Dr. Hardwicke, Mr. William Sawyer, Major de Winton, Mr. George Potter, Mr. Motteshead, &c. In the earlier part of the day "dinners" had been made up, under the inspection of a committee, and sent out to various clubs in London and to the delegates of working men, who had distributed the food to working men in printing offices, in factories, among book-folders, and at model buildings in various parts of London, with a number of questions requiring an answer as to the opinions of the eaters. The meals comprised 16 ozs. of solid food, made up of Australian meat, farinaceous sub-stances, and vegetables, and the cost wholesale was 2d., or 2d. and a fraction, a meal, or 3d. retail. The Chairman, on opening the meeting, referred to the great prejudice shown by the working classes against the use of Australian meat, and spoke of the importance of this being overcome if the full value of the cheap food of Australia was to be received by the English community. He stated that, 900 meals had been sent out that day, and the reports on the meals would be received. Mr. D. Tallerman, who had given his services to the movement, said last year the imports of the meat to England had risen to 17,000 tons, as against 4½ tons, but the working classes had, through prejudice and ignorance, not contributed to this increase or received the benefits. He then read the reports, which all betokened that the meals had found favour with the people, and those present had an opportunity of partaking of a very savoury and pleasant meal. Mr. Birch, one of the Committee, spoke of the high favour with which the food had been received, and then Mr. George Potter spoke of the importance to the working classes, and indeed to the whole community, of having good and cheap meals of this character, and said it would be a great gain if the people could be brought to use Australian meat in preference to purchasing the "cutting," the "cag-mag," and the "offal" of the markets, as too many of them now did. Mr. Booth, Dr. Hardwicke, and others spoke in favour of the movement, which was opposed by an "advanced reformer," of unkempt appearance, whose view was that the people, as the source of all wealth were entitled to the best and, mutton of Old England, and should have nothing else. Hearty thanks to the Committee and to Mr. D. Tallerman closed the proceedings.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A CENTENARIAN.—A Brahman, a resident in the 24-Pergunnahs, Bengal, has just died at the unusual age of about 110 years.

A SHAMAN named James Wilson, of the British ship Gosforth, now at anchor in the Madras roadstead, was taken into custody one night last week by Sergeant Hunter of the local police, for attempting to stab the chief officer of the ship.

RIOT AT THE CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Pending the orders of Government, the military students, who took an active part in the late fracas at the Medical College Hospital, have been placed under arrest by Dr. Smith, the Principal of the College.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES.—Two of the oldest officers of the Calcutta Municipality, formerly in the service of the Government, died at a good old age last week—Mr. J. W. Tibbetts, on the 22nd instant, at the age of 72; and Mr. C. Peddie, on the 23rd, at the age of 73. Both the deceased had retired from the service of the Municipality some years ago.

COMBE *vs.* OWEN.—On an appeal being made to the Calcutta Sessions Court in this case against the order of Mr. D'Oyly sentencing the defendant to three months' imprisonment for criminal intimidation, the Court granted a rule, calling on the magistrate to show cause why the sentence should not be commuted to a fine. The defendant was released on bail amounting to Rs. 200 to appear before the Court in case, on cause being shown, the proceedings of the magistrate in respect to the imprisonment are confirmed.

MR. H. H. SHEPPERD, barrister-at-law, is to be appointed Professor of Law in the Presidency College, as an experimental measure. If the lectures are not sufficiently well attended, Government reserves to itself the right to abolish the appointment. It is hardly probable that the lectures will be attended by any large number of aspirants for degrees in law, so long as the University does not make attendance compulsory. It is much easier to read up a cram book on law than master legal principles at the feet of a professor; but hardly so beneficial, we should think.—*Madras Times.*

MOOLTAN.—A European of the name of Stanley, who was at one time an officer in H. M.'s 10th Foot, and lately a clerk in one of the railway divisional offices here, was brought in from Sukkur the other day charged with bigamy, and another horrible crime. A preliminary investigation has taken place before the Deputy Commissioner on the latter charge, but the evidence of the lad, who has turned Queen's evidence, is said to be somewhat contradictory, so that there are doubts if the charge can be proved. On the charge of bigamy a commission has, I hear, been sent home to investigate the matter.—*Delhi Gazette's Correspondent.*

A SNAKE-FIGHT.—Two gentlemen at Shikarpore had an escape from being bitten by a snake some days ago. They were walking in their compound, when they observed a large snake on the gate-post, and immediately attacked it. The snake repelled the attack, and the gentlemen were forced to retreat to the wall. They being placed in such a position, the snake might easily have got away, but a large and powerful dog belonging to one of them rushed forward and tackled the snake. Being now at liberty to leave the wall, the gentlemen immediately did so, and falling upon the snake quickly despatched him. The dog, however, expired 20 minutes after from the effects of the bites inflicted by the reptile.

THE ESCAPE AND CAPTURE OF FIVE CONVICTS AND MURDER OF A JAIL PEON.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mercara writes to us as follows:—On the 22nd instant, five convicts who were imprisoned for long terms from eight to ten years were sent out to work on the Government Central School, Mercara, under the escort of a jail peon. After striking work at four o'clock P. M., they told the peon that they wanted to wash themselves in the stream close by, and on the peon following them he was seized, and had his hand bound with a rope, which rope was passed round his neck twice, and then tied to his feet, which bent him down. The convicts then threw him in the stream, and kept his head under water till he expired, and then covered him with his own umbrella, put his sword in his hand and absconded. The jailor seeing that the convicts did not return to the jail at the usual hour, repaired to the spot at once with a few peons, and seeing no convicts or the peon, went down to the stream to see if they were washing themselves as it is their usual custom, after labour. There he saw the corpse of the peon and had it conveyed to the hospital, where it underwent the usual examination. The jailor tries his best to capture the murderers. The Superintendent, Major Thomson, has offered two hundred rupees reward for each convict. I believe there are two Mussulmans and three Canarese among them, all of whom were powerfully built. Their description will be shortly published. At present they have a very poor chance of escape, as all the rivers round Coorg are full, and only the Fraserpett river has a bridge. Express coolies were despatched to every taluok and naunds to be on the look-out. The convicts were heavily chained, and their capture will be soon effected, unless they prefer being drowned in their pits like rats. It is strange to say that this is the second escape of the convicts from this jail, as five escaped last year. I shall let you know all particulars in my next.

Our correspondent at Mercara writes on the 24th instant as follows:—

On the 23rd instant at 10 o'clock P. M., just the day after their escape, the convicts were seen near Somarpett river, about nine miles from Mercara. Two of the five convicts had just got into a boat to pass the river, when the other three, seeing a pursuing party behind them, took up stones to defend themselves, and the two in the boat immediately left it and joined their comrades, when the whole made off to the nearest jungle. The pursuers, who were poor coolies and less in number than the fugitives, gave leg bail. The convicts after this came back the same way they had gone. Being famished with hunger, and seeing a hut with a light within three miles from Mercara, they ventured to enter it, but on seeing a number of people within, immediately withdrew, and hid themselves in the dark and sent one of their number to beg some food. Fortunately, the one sent was the youngest and probably most fatigued of the party. The keeper of the hut named Paul having previously been informed of the escape of convicts, and seeing convict's clothes on the stranger, grew suspicious, caught hold of him, and on binding him, the convict confessed that he was one of the five that escaped from the jail, and that the other four were but a few yards from the hut. Paul went out with a few men, and a light which went out immediately, owing to the strong wind and rain, but failed to capture the others who grew suspicious and made off to the nearest jungle near Manacalmooree Estate, where they cleared a small place and thought of resting for the night. But hunger being their greatest enemy at that moment, they went over to the estate cooly-lines and begged for some food. Being refused in the first hut they went to, they entered it and plundered it of all eatable things, and as the inmates of the hut gave the alarm, they made off again to their nest till the morning, where the cowherd of the estate saw them and gave information to the patrail, who promptly surrounded them with his men and captured them.

The preliminary inquiries are now going on, and I hope the full circumstances of the case will be made public shortly. On the day of the murder of the jail peon and the escape of the convicts, I am told that a Mussulman was an eye-witness to the murder, as he resides at the same place where the crime was committed. It is strange that he did not create an alarm or render assistance; but was, on the contrary, seen sitting behind a bush when the search was made for the convicts by Messrs. D'Vaz, Green, and Dunning with a couple of jail peons. On being asked by the former gentleman who he was, he at once took to his heels, when he was pursued, caught, and made over to the jailor. The convicts confessed that this Mussulman was an eye-witness of all they did, and said that they would answer no more questions till some food was given them, as they had ate nothing since they left the jail.—*Madras Times.*

THE *London Gazette* of the 27th ult. contains a copy of a treaty for the mutual extradition of criminals between Great Britain and Denmark. The treaty was concluded on March 31st last, and the ratifications were exchanged at Copenhagen on the 21st of April.

THE West African Large-Beaned Coffee appears really, from the description given of it in Mr J. Gordon's interesting letter, to be either a distinct species (if the Darwinians have left us such a thing as species) or a wonderfully marked variety. It attains more than a foot in length! Cinchona Succirubra itself can scarcely excel this, and we shall be very curious to see such of the plants as may survive the voyage to Ceylon. Mr. Gordon does not say how the plants reached him, but we suppose in Wardian cases. There is another, a cheaper, a more convenient and, we believe, quite as successful a mode of transmitting young growing plants. Get a tin case made; put in a thin layer of moss, damp *but not wet*. Over this arrange a layer of young plants, any very long and straggling roots being cut away. So go on, layer after layer, alternately, finishing off with moss at the top as you began with it at the bottom of the case. Hermetically solder the tin case. Have ready a wooden case large enough to allow of about an inch of charcoal being placed between the tin and the wood. When the tin case is thus embedded in charcoal, nail up the wooden case, and despatch by a fast steamer, and so as, if possible, to arrive in one of the rainy seasons. In this way, and even without the use of the charcoal non-conductor of heat, (we owe the latter suggestion to Mr. Thwaites of Peradenia,) plants like Lieut. Pogson tells us in his Indian Gardening, continually sent in good order from England to India, growing well in the gardens of the latter country. The dampness, we presume, keeps the plants from withering, while the entire exclusion of the atmospheric air prevents their rotting. Cherithew would call "the emacuosis or decay." We hope many of our readers will try the experiment here indicated, and that some of them will favour us with the results and with any hints for improving the mode of packing. Personally we hope to try the experiment of getting a few seeds from India home, those packed in charcoal having invariably failed, and our readers will have their result communicated to them.—*Ceylon Observer.*

THE ROW AT THE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

500 BENGALEES ROUTED "LIKE CHAFF BEFORE THE WIND" BY 40 EUROPEANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A letter in your correspondence column of to-day's paper gives a description of the College disturbance on the evening of the 21st. This disturbance was between two parties, the military and casual students taking one side, and the Bengalees the other. Any one looking at it would at once be struck by the fact of its being one-sided, and in favour of the Bengalees. I think it's nothing but just and right now for the other side to have their say, and I am sure it will be more trustworthy.

I wish to mention in the first place how the disturbance commenced. There is a lecture on Chemistry four times a week between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., and the Bengalees always make a terrible and confused rush for all the front seats and sometimes get them all, so that the European students are obliged to take the backseats; but once a week some of the students attend a lecture during the hour previous, and so after the lecture they keep seats for their friends. Well, on the 21st, they first did this, when two of them found themselves being pushed along by about 8 or 10 Bengalees, and one of the ill-mannered uneducated donkeys sat right on the lap of a quiet gentlemanly student. As soon as he did this, there was a general clapping of hands, hooting, and loud cries of "Maro." The English students on this stood on the defensive, and though there were only ten or eleven of us, and about 400 Bengalees, we cleared the room in at out two minutes, the cowardly fellows running from us in all directions with little or no resistance. During the run Dr. Macnamara happened to be coming to the lecture-room when he was assaulted by two or three Bengalees, upon which two of the English students rushed forward and knocked them down. After this the lecture was delivered. I here wish to state that it was not likely for us to assault Dr. Macnamara, for he is one of the Professors who is a universal favourite with us, and we were quite shocked at your correspondent's impudence involving Dr. Macnamara's name in the affair. After the lecture when the students came out, they found large groups of fifty at least in each standing about the place and making all kinds of threatening gestures at them as they were passing, such as shaking their fists and umbrellas at them. This was quite unbearable, and we having all got together charged group after group, dispersing them like so much chaff before the wind. There were only 40 of us to upwards of 500 of the Bengalees, and still they seemed to run as if 400 were after them. After we had chased them for some time, Drs Smith and Macnamara came down as soon as they heard of it and we retired at once, and every thing became quiet as usual. After the Professor appeared among us, not one of us showed any disposition to be disorderly. It was also stated that we all had sticks. Now I contradict this, for there were only 7 or 8 sticks among us, and not a single weapon of any other sort except a bow or two. Your correspondent stated that we had fire-arms. This is a most glaring falsehood, as can easily be proved. Another fact connected with the disturbance is, that it was quite unpremeditated by them, which may be seen by the way in which they repeatedly insulted us. On other occasions and on Friday evening they actually followed six of the students while going home, with the intention of assaulting them; as it was they pelted them.

Finally, I have no hesitation in saying that your correspondent of the 24th instant knows nothing of the affair, and we would wish to ask him what he means by his impertinence in calling us "boors." He would look very funny if we found out who he is. I hope Mr. Editor you will allow the public of Calcutta and others to know the true statement of the affair.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. MCKIRKENDALE.

24th July, 1873.

WHAT THE MORMONS ARE DOING.

(*"Daily News" Special Correspondent.*)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, JUNE 7.

PRESIDENT YOUNG has but lately returned from Arizona, where

THE BILL CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Economist.)

In noticing lately the paper on Banking, recently read by Mr. Palgrave before the Statistical Society, we left over for future remark some interesting statistics which he had collected on the amount of bills under discount and in circulation in the kingdom. We are glad to see that Mr. Palgrave has now published his paper in a separate form,* and we take the opportunity of returning to the subject. Considering the part which bills play in the financial system of the country, it cannot but be desirable to have some idea of their average amount—that is, practically, of the amount which bankers and discount houses have invested in this species of security.

We need hardly say at the outset that the figures which can be collected on such a subject are necessarily approximate only. There is no way in which all the bills in the country on particular days can be brought to account. But, although this is the case, the approximation, according to the method which Mr Palgrave employs, and which is substantially the same as that employed by Mr Newmarch in 1856-57, appears to be deserving of some reliance. It is based in the first place on the returns of the stamp duty paid on bills in each year. Within rather wide limits this stamp duty furnishes an idea of the whole amount of bills drawn in a particular year. The next step is to count a large number of bills circulating in a variety of channels, ascertain their average amount and dates, and then calculate, from the amount of stamp duty paid on these bills, the proportion which the whole stamp duty paid bears to the bills drawn and circulation in each year. Various rectifications of detail require to be made, possibly, in regard to foreign bills, but in substance the method is sound, and the rough result arrived at will give some general notion of what bills are circulating, so that they can be compared with the banking deposits, note circulation, clearing totals of imports and exports, and economical and statistical facts of a similar kind.

Mr Palgrave deals first with inland bills, dividing them into three groups, which he describes as follows :—

"Groupe I. consists of small bills, the utmost limit of which is 50*l*, the average amount 23·8*l*, with an essence of 2·8 months.

"Group II. includes bills of a medium size, ranging from above 50*l* to 300*l*, the largest sum. The average amount is 142·7*l*, with an usance of 3·5 months.

"Group III. contains all bills above 300*l*. The average usance of these bills is 4 months. The average amount 1,906·3*l*."

The object of this division is to follow the natural classification of inland bills themselves. Group III. represents the trade of "first hands," importing merchants, extensive manufacturers, and the largest class of dealers ; group II. the trade of "second hands," that is, of houses who supply themselves from importers and manufacturers, and to a considerable extent come in contact with the actual consumers ; and group I. the retail trade of the country, including the bills drawn by the smaller wholesale houses upon the small retailer, who is only one step above the consumer. That the classification is founded on a real distinction is so far confirmed by the very fact above shown that the usance of the bills increases with the average amount. Bills for large amounts are drawn for longer dates than the run of small bills.

Proceeding upon these data, Mr. Palgrave gives the following as the average amount of inland bills drawn and in circulation in each year since 1856, the financial year terminating on 31st March being taken, as that is the year to which the stamp duty returns relate. The average Bank rate of discount is appended for comparison :—

Years.	Inland Bills Drawn. £	Average in Circulation. £	Average Bank Rate of Discount.
1856-7	498,520,000	138,400,000	5½
1857-8	507,360,000	141,000,000	6½
1858-9	445,760,000	123,900,000	2½
1859-60	487,340,000	135,200,000	3½
1860-61	537,200,000	149,100,000	4½
1861-2	553,200,000	148,400,000	5½
1862-3	538,440,000	149,300,000	2½
1863-4	598,080,000	166,200,000	4½
1864-5	676,474,000	211,520,000	7½
1865-6	675,277,000	210,940,000	4½
1866-7	679,421,000	209,000,000	7
1867-8	612,861,000	189,580,000	2½
1868-9	602,288,000	186,140,000	2
1869-70	604,415,000	186,410,000	3½
1870-71	677,776,000	210,850,000	3

The principal points to which Mr Palgrave calls attention on these figures are two. The first is the somewhat small increase in the amount of the bills, in comparison that is with what is known of the expansion of trade from other figures. We are not sure that we agree with him the increase in ten years appearing to be about 50 per cent., which is quite in proportion to the increase of rail way traffic, the increase of property assessed to th income tax, and similar facts denoting the general material progress of the country. The second point is the increase of the bills when the rate of money is high. The fact, we believe, simply is that the multiplication of bills in number and amount, which is the consequence of active business and high prices, makes the rate of discount high. The figures must have been distrusted if they did not show a larger average circulation of bills in times of dear money than they did at other times, but the fact that they do show such a circulation is so far a proof of the soundness of the method employed.

Mr. Palgrave gives the details for the years 1864-71 of the circulation of the various classes of bills grouped as above, the labour entailed having prevented him carrying the division farther back. As we shall see, however, the division extends over a long enough period to permit a very interesting conclusion to be drawn :—

Years.	Group I. £	Group II. £	Group III. £	Total. £
1864-65	16,630,000	50,300,000	144,607,000	211,590,000
1865-66	16,830,000	51,410,000	142,700,000	210,94 ,000
1866-67	17,280,000	53,000,000	139,600,000	209,880,000
1867-68	17,789,000	52,100,000	119,700,000	189,589,000
1868-69	17,740,000	52,900,000	116,400,000	186,140,000
1869-70	18,200,000	53,510,000	114,700,000	186,410,000
1870-71	18,450,000	53,400,000	139,000,000	210,850,000

The conclusion to which we have referred is this, that it is the bills of large amounts representing the wholesale trade which fluctuate most. The two smaller groups, it will be observed, fell very little or not at all in the depression of 1866-67, but in group III. the decline is very marked, to be followed by a much greater proportionate expansion in 1870-71 than what we find in the case in the other two groups. In other words, the smaller retail trade is a steady and not a fluctuating business, conforming itself closely to the supply of the daily wants of consumers, which change less than might be supposed in good and dull times, but the wholesale trade, in which speculation prevails, fluctuates violently, and the amount of bills at different periods varies very much.

Second, the subject of foreign bills is next considered. Mr. Palgrave enters very properly into much detail as to the various classes of foreign bills affected by our stamp duty, which comprise bills drawn by England on foreign countries, bills drawn by one foreign country on another and negotiated in England, and last and chiefly, bills drawn by foreign countries on England. But as we are only giving a general outline of the subject, we need not follow this detail, but proceed to give at once, in the form above used with reference to inland bills Mr. Palgrave's estimate of the amount of foreign bills drawn and in circulation. The following are the figures :—

Years.	Foreign Bills Drawn. £	Average in Circulation. £	Average Rate of Discount.
1859-60	349,360,000	83,900,000	2½
1860-61	411 600,000	98,900,000	4½
1861-2	373,900,000	89,800,000	5½
1862-3	401,800,000	76,500,000	2½
1863-4	485,400,000	116,500,000	4½
1864-5	577,200,000	138,600,000	7½
1865-6	578,100,000	138,800,000	4½
1866-7	529,700,000	127,300,000	7
1867-8	514 900,000	123,600,000	2½
1868-9	531,300,000	127,600,000	2
1869-70	567,400,000	137,300,000	3½
1870-71	587,100,000	141,000,000	3

Here, too, as in the case of inland bills, it is interesting to observe how the amount of bills circulating falls in a time of cheap money and rises when money becomes dear. The fluctuations are perhaps even greater in the case of foreign bills, on account of the finance business connected with loans of all kinds to foreign countries which are contracted when large profits are made in England, that is, in the earlier part of a period of inflation. At any rate, both inland and foreign bills follow the same rule in this respect, and no doubt if we had the figures for the last two years we should have more ample evidence to this effect.

But the most interesting circumstance connected with foreign bills is the comparatively large increase in their amount during recent years compared with the increase of inland bills. The increase of the latter, as we have seen in ten years, is about 50 per cent. ; but the increase above shown in the decade is upwards of 60 per cent. It would hardly be safe to conclude, until we have more comprehensive figures before us, that our foreign trade as represented by the bills is increasing much more rapidly than our home trade, but the symptoms for the moment are that it increases very rapidly. According to the above figures, it must have done so before the outbreak of the war of 1870, and as that war brought an unusual amount of foreign money to London, it must also have increased the foreign bills on London, so that the above figures, which are only brought down to March, 1871, probably understate the foreign increase.

Such is a bare outline of Mr. Palgrave's very valuable statistics respecting the bill circulation. The final result it will be observed, is that including inland and foreign bills, the average amount of bills in circulation was 352,600,000*l*. in the last year for which Mr. Palgrave gives an estimate, viz., 1870-71. In other words, the banks discount houses, and other financial institutions in England had, in that year, invested about 350,000,000*l*. of their deposits in English trade. Such was the principal use which had been made of the large deposits in banks. The amount at the present moment must, of course, be much larger. This is additional evidence of the extent to which English trade is carried on with borrowed money, and helps to show why it is that when large losses are made, and many bills are not paid, the distress and alarm diffused throughout the whole financial community are so great. It is equally evident that the withdrawal, whether from distrust or otherwise, of any considerable part of this sum from the loan market, must cripple trade in all departments. The prosperity of trade depends more than anything else on the continuance of the credit system, which enables the deposits of the country to be employed as the floating capital of business.

* Notes on Banking in Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden Denmark, and Hamburg ; with some remarks on the amount of bills in circulation both inland and foreign, in Great Britain and Ireland ; and the Banking Law of Sweden. By R. H. Inglis Palgrave, M. C. S. S., London John Murray, 1873.

THE PROPOSED ORDER OF MERIT FOR LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(Times, June 28.)

Lord Stanhope has redeemed an old promise by asking the House of Lords to join with him in an address praying her Majesty to take into consideration the institution of an order of merit by which her Majesty would be enabled to bestow a token of her royal approbation upon men who have deserved well of their country in science, literature, and art. The occasion on which he first approached the subject is hardly yet forgotten, though we have most of us had more serious things since to think about. Certain persons connected with the Paris Exhibition six years ago had been much hurt that Lord Granville had discarded the French Government from its intention of decorating them with one class or another of the legion of honour. These gentlemen, or others of the same pursuits, are now engaged on a new exhibition—that of Vienna—and their spokesman in the House of Lords desired to know whether the same rule would be enforced, and the Austrian Government checked in its liberality, by the representations of the British Foreign Office. The real point raised in the discussion was whether it is expedient that the Queen's Government should maintain the pretence that no Englishman could receive or wear a foreign order, and act upon it with respect to such harmless people as these Exhibition officials, when it is well known that the regulation on the subject, made some sixty years ago, is constantly set at naught, and men in every walk of life are in the habit of receiving and occasionally wearing the orders of foreign Sovereigns. The opinion we expressed was that it would be better for the Queen's Ministers to have nothing at all to do with the matter, but to treat it as a thing with which they had no concern. The notion which is at the basis of such prohibitions—that the acceptance of a foreign decoration is the enrolment in a foreign body with foreign obligations, and, therefore, a sort of transfer of allegiance—is little less than absurd in the present day, and is made the more indefensible by the practice of allowing military men, whose perversion would be the most dangerous, to accept such decorations freely, as was the case after the Crimean war. The Queen might, of course, retain such regulations as might seem fit with respect to the wearing of foreign decorations at her Court, but otherwise the Government might ignore their acceptance in such a case as Lord Houghton brought forward, just as it ignores it in the case of scores of private persons who never ask permission and are never called to account.

Out of this question another of a different character has grown. Lord Stanhope was one of those who defended or acquiesced in the existing prohibitions. He agreed, to some extent, with those Knights of the Garter who were almost indignant at the vanity which found pleasure in a piece of French or Austrian ribbon ; but regard for the weakness of human nature made him desire to indulge at once its impulses and the scruples of the Lord Chamberlain. He observed, truly enough, that there was much to excuse a man of literature or science, who knew that such honours were beyond his reach in his own country, if he accepted a substitute for them from the hands of a foreign Sovereign. The distribution of these things in England is peculiar. The only distinction which customarily belongs to unofficial eminence is the dignity of Knight Bachelor. We have no desire to depreciate this dignity, which has been accepted by many most distinguished men, and which is now certainly more sparingly conferred than in past times, when it incurred an evil repute from which it has never quite recovered. But a man of letters or science may be justified in supposing that he is placed at a disadvantage when the highest achievements can only make him a Knight Bachelor, while a second-rate official obtains the Bath. The latter order was once confined to soldiers and sailors, and before the battle of Waterloo consisted of but one class, and included only officers of the highest rank. It now has two branches, and it serves as a recompense for members of the Civil Service also. To other orders, that of the Star of India and that of St. Michael and St. George, have the same general character, being confined to persons who have served the Crown in some capacity in connection with India and the Colonies. As for the three aristocratic orders of the Garter, the Thistle and St. Patrick, they are by usage confined to peers, and are quite beyond the sphere of ordinary aspirations. In these circumstances, Lord Stanhope asks that an Order of Merit should be founded for the reward of men of eminence in literature, science, and art. If it be taken for granted that orders and decorations are good things and do really promote virtue, develop genius, and stimulate and foster a noble ambition, his lordship has a very strong case. It is difficult to see what valid distinction there is between the man who holds a Government post and the man whose ambition does not lead him to enter the public service, that the former should receive a title for himself and a certain social standing for his family, while the latter, more gifted, more famous, more useful to this own age, and perhaps to ages which are to come, should remain without any such State recognition. Attempts have been made to draw a distinction, but they seem to us futile. The Government has, indeed, often taken advantage of the circumstance that a distinguished man happens to be employed in the public service to honour him for achievements entirely unconnected with his official duties. It did so lately, when it conferred on Professor Owen, as an official of the British Museum, the curiously meagre honour of a Companionship of the Bath. Precedents like this show that the exclusive apportionment of public honours to official services is felt to be unsound in principle.

If we must dissent from the proposal made by Lord Stanhope yesterday, it is not on the grounds to which we have referred. Our first reason, we confess, is a misgiving as to the good effect of such distinctions, for whatever cause they are conferred. Undoubtedly there are men of the most refined and honourable natures who desire them, and who feel the attainment of them to surpass pecuniary rewards. But, as a fact, they are not sufficient test of merit in any calling. . . . .

If there be faults which belong to the system as a whole, there are others which would be specially developed by an independent Order of Merit. Lord Stanhope purposes to confine his order to literature, science, and art, and these are sufficient to include almost every one who may be properly called famous. But other kinds of distinction would soon invade it, for who can doubt the fitness for reward of a great philanthropist, or one who has advanced the interests of the country by his shrewdness or enterprise? Here, however, we find ourselves at once in the midst of a multitude of conflicting ambitions Who is to judge between the poet and the engineer, between the popular preacher and the patentee of a new dye ? To the Prime Minister the work would belong officially, but every one must acknowledge the force of Lord Granville's objections. If Mr. Gladstone had the task thrown on him in addition to his present occupations, the most bitter Conservative might pity him from the bottom of his heart. If the selection fell into other hands, as is quite possible, the effects would be most mischievous.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE COBDEN CLUB.

(Times, June 30.)

Many minds have been puzzled to understand the appropriateness of honouring the memory of the simplest of man by the consumption of one of the most sumptuous of dinners, but the director, or directors, of the Cobden Club did no doubt maturely consider the question before he, or they, decided that they were safely within the limits of allowable luxury in their prolonged entertainments at Greenwich. Their best defence probably is that by this means they are able to bring together guests from all parts of the world to report on the progress of free trade, amid their several nationalities, and to return home again to prosecute with renewed vigour a proselytizing influence. There is certainly need of missionaries to preach the true doctrine of free trade, and, oddly enough, the need is greatest among the younger communities of mankind. In the older families of Europe protection is fast becoming discredited. France was disposed for political reasons to acquiesce in the reactionary movement of M. Thiers ; but with his fall free trade revives. In Germany, in Italy, even in Austria, the tendency towards the free interchange of products is plainly manifested, and Mr. Goschen tells us that Russia is gradually becoming leavened with true ideas as to the mutual benefits of unfettered trade between nations. Only the English-speaking communities are lagging behind, if they be not retrograding. Mr. Wells is confident that free trade is making way in the United States, but his conviction rests on the internal faith of a prophet of the truth rather than on the external evidence of facts ; and, whatever may be the case with the great Republic, our own colonies continue to develope a protectionist policy with more energy the stronger they become. Parliament will pass very few Acts this year of any importance, but among the few which may be numbered is one to enable the Australian colonies and New Zealand to enter into commercial conventions among themselves establishing differential duties against the home country. Lord Grey and one or two other men who were free traders before the Anti-Corn Law League was conceived have protested ; but we do not remember that the energetic secretary of the Cobden Club, Mr T. B. Potter, said a word of lamentation in his place in Parliament over this wandering from the right way by our democratic colonies in the south.

There is, indeed, no ground for surprise at the protectionist tendencies of the United States and of our Colonies. The first impulse of the uneducated or half-educated man is towards protection ; the apparent advantage of causing all the wants of a community to be supplied at home is obvious to all, and those only who have learnt to pursue the effect of a policy to its secondary consequences are able to appreciate the extravagant cost at which this apparent gain is secured. It may, indeed, be doubted whether free trade has ever been adopted purely as the result of intellectual conviction. We are all free traders in England ; but a very small portion of the House of Commons would be able to demonstrate by abstract reasoning the economic advantages of free trade if challenged to do so. They know that the best men have satisfied themselves on the subject, and they can appeal with fluency to the enormous increase of our commerce which has followed the adoption of free trade without inquiring too curiously whether the two are connected together as cause and effect, but they would be baffled if they undertook to expose to an opponent the fallacies of his reasoning. The average Liberal M.P. who visits the United States sometimes frankly confesses when he comes back that he was bothered by the protectionist arguments of the business men he met, and had to take refuge in generalities instead of being able to reply. We are afraid we must add that the triumph of free trade here was not due to the force of pure reasoning, and such progress as it has made across the Atlantic cannot be connected with any clear apprehension of the truths of political economy. The farmers of the West are the strength of the free trade party in the United States, because they see they could get a better exchange of manufactured commodities for their products if importation from Europe was permitted free of duty ; but if the force of self-interest has taught them this truth, it has not enabled them to escape from entanglement in the fallacies of paper money, for the increase of which they have lately petitioned the Treasury. It may, indeed, be said that it does not matter how right views are reached, provided they are reached at all, but this is a more than doubtful proposition. If it means that, provided a man reasons outright conclusions at last, it does not matter into what bye-ways he strayed before he found the true path, we may accept it ; but if we are to be told that when a man holds a true opinion it is of no consequence that he cannot justify or explain it, we refuse or assent. A man who has taken up with sound opinions by accident is never to be depended upon. He may any day blunder into protectionist arguments without knowing it ; or, taking up free trade as a catchword, he may insist upon citing it in season and out of season, and show that his faith is nothing but a superstition. A very striking illustration of this occurred eight years ago, when the cattle plague came upon us, and the farmers of Ireland were naturally eager to have the importation of cattle into their island temporarily forbidden, but, until Lord Palmerston's sound sense intervened, it was solemnly protested by persons of authority that it was impossible to permit such an interference with the freedom of trade. Similar language has been used much more recently. The treaty obligations by which we are bound forbid our imposing an export duty on coal, but when it is asserted—as it has been by a Minister—that even if we were free we could not go back upon our free-trade principles, we must conclude either that the opinion was expressed without consideration, or that the speaker had got hold of a phrase without apprehending its substance.

THE CONFESSIONAL IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

(Record.)

The success of the Anti-Confessional meeting has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations. In spite of the rain, Exeter Hall was crowded on Monday evening by an overflowing assemblage. The far greater number, as befitted the occasion, was composed of men all animated by one spirit of indignant feeling at the insult offered to the Church of England, partly by the petition of the 400 confessional priests, and still more by its pusillanimous reception by the timorous bishops of the Southern province. There was a numerous body of clergymen of high standing on the platform and in the body of the hall, besides a goodly array of intelligent and resolute laymen, determined to do battle in God's strength in the defence of the Church of their forefathers, menaced as it is both within and without by Romish emissaries, and still more by the compromising apathy of the watchmen appointed to man its battlements.

The Reverend Prebendary Wilson in grave and solemn words first of all invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon this vast assemblage, and struck the keynote of the evening by alluding to the occasion of the meeting, threatened as the Church of England was, according to the declarations of our Archbishops, by dangers proceeding from those who desire to subvert the principles of the Reformation and the truths of God's Word. A short interval succeeded the close of the prayer, which drew forth a general and hearty Amen. The secretary announced letters of sympathy from various distinguished noblemen and gentlemen, and every sentiment that denounced the practice of auricular confession was loudly cheered.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, as chairman, was received, on rising, with a burst of enthusiastic welcome, such as might be supposed to greet some veteran chief on coming to the front of soldiers whom he had often led to victory. He began with the thrilling words, "Clergy and laity, friends of the Reformation in the Church of England, and friends of further reformation if need be." The words operated like an electric shock, and indicated the sympathy of nearly four thousand auditors with the speaker. He briefly stated the cause of the assembly to be found in the daring and reckless attack upon the purity of the Church of England by the 400 priests who had petitioned the prelates sitting in Convocation, and boldly demanded,—"That in view of the wide-spread and increasing use of sacramental confession, your venerable House may consider the advisability of providing for the education, selection, and licensing of duly qualified confessors, in accordance with the provisions of canon law. He asked what would have been the answer of these whom he now addressed to such a petition in degradation of God's holy Word. The word "inadmissible" would have been too weak ; scorn and disgust would have been their fitting reply. He asked would the bishops have faltered over a petition to abolish Episcopacy, or to exclude them from the House of Lords, and would they have referred it for the consideration of a committee ? He thanked God that confession was not consistent with the rubrics, but if the thing was consistent with rubrics and yet opposed to holy writ, let the rubrics go to the winds. It had, however, been referred to a select committee whilst the bishops went to their dioceses. Therefore it was that, after some correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury, from which it appeared that the report would not appear till July, he had told his Grace that he must not consider the laity as precipitate if they took the matter into their own hands and at once proceeded to action. Up to the present time it is understood that a well-known southern bishop has prevented any thing from being done.

The noble Earl then proceeded very calmly and logically to discuss the question at issue, declining to enter into disgusting details, but laying down general principles involved in the system of the confessional. He alluded to its great and violent inroads upon the peace, the purity, and the comfort of domestic life ; upon the perfidious and audacious manner in which it puts itself in the place of Christ, and, with matchless impudence, positively displaces our great and only High Priest from his own glorious office. His lordship showed the nature of the rite by referring to the bold and impious mendacity exhibited in the 6th canon of the 14th session of the Council of Trent. The confessor, according to the Council, is not a minister but a judge sitting in the place of God ; and this is to be the character of the Anglican priesthood should the petition of the 400 priests be granted. It is to such sacerdotal judges, that English men and English women are to be subjected ; but if they submitted to it, they would be unworthy of the Church in which they were born and the revelation which God has given to us.

Lord Shaftesbury next proceeded to characterize the "hideous bestiality" of the system as inculcated by Romish Canonists, and particularly by Dens. The book had the imprimatur of the late Archbishop Murray, and, said the noble lord, "if Dr. Murray, with all his goodness and with all his piety, could give his imprimatur to such a Satanic book as that, what must be the sentiments of the large mass of those who are imbued with all its doctrines, and who bring its principles into practice ?"

REJECTION OF THE MONASTIC AND CONVENTUAL INSTITUTIONS BILL.

(Times, July 3.)

Mr. Newdegate is indefatigable in his exertions to protect the liberty of Roman Catholics. At his instance a committee of the House of Commons has during the present Parliament inquired into the state of the law respecting convents—by which we presume he means nunneries—and monasteries, and into the terms on which they hold their property. But with this Mr. Newdegate is not contented. He desires a general inquiry into the nature and character of such institutions—nothing short, in fact, of a general inspection of them—and for this purpose he proposes to appoint a statutory commission. That he should have obtained the support of 96 members in a House of 227 is a proof of the strong dislike entertained by Englishmen to such institutions, and of the incurable suspicion which attaches to them, but the House, as a body, could not sanction an inquisitorial inquiry even into nunneries and monasteries, unless reasonable ground could be shown for suspecting the existence of such abuses within them as called for interference. But Mr. Newdegate entirely failed to adduce any evidence to this effect. He has nothing to allege but a vague suspicion, or as he expressed it, that "there is a feeling in this country that the personal liberty of the inmates of convents is not duly secured." But no case of interference with personal liberty has ever been substantiated, and it is curious that in the only instance in which of late years the internal affairs of a convent came before the public the complaint of the nun was not that she was detained, but that she was sent away, against her will. Mr. Newdegate, in fact, had so little to say on this head, that he was obliged to lay great stress on the acquisition of property by nunneries and monasteries ; but this branch of the subject was exhausted for all practical purposes by the committee of 1870 and 1871. It is obviously impossible to obtain complete information on this point, since an unknown proportion of the property is held on secret trusts, and the monasteries or nunneries which receive the money may say, and say with perfect accuracy, that they do not know from what sources or on what conditions their annual income is given to them. On the one point further inquiry would be at once superfluous and ineffectual, on the other point it is not demanded by any evident necessity ; and the House accordingly rejected the Bill by a considerable majority.

It must be owned that the matter is in a very anomalous position. Nunneries are believed to be lawful institutions, though it is doubtful whether gifts or conveyances to them are legal. But it is unquestionable that monasteries are unlawful. By the Emancipation Act all religious orders, communities, or societies of men belonging to the Church of Rome, and bound by monastic or religious vows, are prohibited. Members of the English Church, or of any other church than that of Rome, are perfectly free to take such vows, but Roman Catholics stand in an exceptional position. It is a misdemeanour, punishable by banishment for life, for any man to be admitted into any Roman Catholic order or community in any part of the United Kingdom, or for any person to administer vows. As a necessary consequence, all endowments of such communities are invalid. So far, therefore, as relates to monasteries, Mr. Newdegare's proposal would aggravate the existing anomaly. He would have Parliament recognise institutions which can only exist by violation of the law, and he would send down a commission which could only acquire information by compelling the members of such institutions to criminate themselves. Instead of asking, "Why should a large class of institutions like the monastic establishments, which are illegal, be left beyond the purview and arm of the law ?" he should rather have considered how it was possible for illegal institutions to be otherwise than out of the purview of the law. No doubt, to be consistent, we ought either to enforce the the clauses of the Emancipation Act or to admit monasteries to legal rights under certain conditions. But it is not improbable that the course in fact adopted is, after all, the best means of discouraging such institutions. To inspect monasteries and nunneries would be at once to bring them to a certain extent under the protection of the State. As a first step it would be necessary to legalize them, and to enable them to hold property on open trusts. Is that a change which would commend itself to Mr. Newdegate and the strong Protestants he represents ? We should at once have to consider the nature of the various vows and regulations adopted, and perhaps to make a distinction between them, legalizing some and disallowing others. It would seem far better to keep aloof from all connection with such institutions, retaining our power of interference and our right of suppressing them if we think fit. Mr. Newdegate is so much disturbed by his apprehensions of the mysterious powers of the Roman Catholic Church that he is incapable of appreciating the power of his own country and his own Government. His notion of the independence of nunneries and monasteries in England is a pure illusion. He calls on the Government "to extend the power of the State and the law over these institutions, which are exempt from the power of the State and the law in no other country than in England." The fact is that the law interferes with them and discourages them in England far more than in most other countries, by rendering their tenure of property so difficult, and the Roman Catholics greatly complain of the grievance inflicted on them. Moreover, the law retains its right of interposition at any moment. A saying of the Lord Chief Justice the other day was more than once quoted in the debate, to the effect that a little piece of paper from this Court would open the door of any convent in England ; and Parliament could at once interfere if the occasion arose. The members and managers of nunneries and monasteries must be keenly conscious that they are tolerated only during their good behaviour, and the check thus imposed on them is probably far more effectual than any formal inspection.

The simple truth of our conduct in the matter is that we have no fear whatever of these objectionable institutions becoming at all troublesome to the State.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

For Liverpool.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Henriman—Farnham & Co.

For Rangoon.

505 Elizabeth, Narbet—Owen and Okell.
938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and American Co.

For Calcutta via Madras.

1076 Herman, Shaw—The Captain.

For Calcutta.

455 Bluche, Bara—Messrs. Edward Baudry & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edward Bates & Co.

Not Fixed.

1100 Birmingham, Durham—The Captain.
1029 City Camp, Creen—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1298 Dunedin, McLaren—Wallace & Co.
618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Brothers.
1317 Golden City, Jones—The Captain.
600 Marie, Surenga—Volkart Brothers.
800 Peerss, Morris—The Captain.
1115 Tivoli, Greig—Wallace & Co.
1424 Woodburn, Hartnell—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

For London.

786 Torino, Carrino—Remington & Co.

For Overland Mail.

217 Sunda, Hocken—P. & O. Co.

For Genoa.

763 Arabia, Caboara—Volkart Brothers.

For China, &c.

749 Bombay, Davis—P. & O. Co.

For Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

675 Burmah, Sanders—B. I. S. N. Co.

For Trieste, &c.

776 Dido, Bellovich—A. C. Gumpert.

Not Fixed.

819 Baghdad, Bellwood—B. I. S. N. Co.
803 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.
1091 John Adamson, Laine—W. & A. Graham & Co.
706 Koina, Profumo—Esca bin Khulifa.
690 Mula, Hanna—H. E. H. Dada.
1033 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.
475 Sir Bartle Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

For Zanzibar.

204 Letecia, Nacoda,—H. Thawur & Co.

For Calcutta and Aleppey.

809 Fathe Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

Not Fixed.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. Sucor Cadoo.
816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.
132 Estrella de Damas, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
380 Fez Rabance, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
310 Futteh Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
126 Keerata Roodrin—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
363 Teazer, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtung, Elton.
408 Sind (ordinary).

A "Police Weekly Circular."—This is the latest addition to the local press, but it comes in the shape of a half-sheet Supplement to the Government *Gazette*, and the editorial labours of the Inspector General and his Staff are so far confined to the insertion of suitable headings, of which "Hue and Cry" is the most startling. We have a description of three proclaimed offenders, and of the last property—the most extraordinary theft being that of a gold watch chain with locket, studs, brooch, &c., at Kandy, from the house of Captain Hansard, the newly appointed Superintendent of Police ! This is a bad or rather a good beginning for Captain Hansard, for nothing makes a man feel so readily for the losses of others as that he should owe a grudge to thieves on his own account : a fellow feeling will make the new Superintendent unusually watchful and severe. We have certainly some desperate thieves in Ceylon. Fancy an anvil weighing 5lbs. and a box of tools being carried away from a house in Colpetty ; or still more extraordinary, a cart-wheel, a rice-mortar, and a tub from the roadside near a man's house at Ampitiya ! The Circular winds up with two or three 'Reward Notices' We trust there will never be heavier editorial work for Mr. Saunders and Major Tranchell than is presented in No. 1 of their "Police Weekly Circular."—*Ceylon Observer*

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is on a red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India, the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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